FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1842. [NO. 1317.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against the Petition of Thos. Sanders of Moore County, to declare Archibald Monroe, of Moore County, late Merchant, a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Wednesday the 14th of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, August 23, 1842. 16-3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the stand recently occupied by him on Hay street, West of the Market House, to the fire-proof building, 1 door south of the store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, where he will be happy to wait on his friends who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and the public generally who may feel disposed to patronise him, by strict attention to business, with a desire to receive a liberal share of support. His charges, as heretofore, will be moderate, to suit the times, and all work entrusted to his care will be executed as to fit and workmanship; and being now in the receipt of the reports of the Fashions, in New York, his style will be as good as that of any Northern city.

Those who wish to have their clothes made at home can have them cut as carefully as if he were present himself.

HENRY BAKER.
Hay street 3 doors East of Lafayette Hotel.
August 20, 1842. 16-4w

A few articles of Ready-Made Clothing on hand.



A School will be opened in Robeson county, near the Post Office at Alfordsville, on the first Monday in September to under the instruction of Hector R. McLean, on the following terms:

Latin and Greek, or Classical Department, for 5 months, $10

English Grammar and Geography, per session, $8.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session $5.

It is unnecessary to speak of the qualifications of Mr. McLean as a Teacher. Those who are acquainted with him, know him to be well qualified in every branch of education taught in any of the Academies in this section of the country, having graduated in one of the Colleges of this State. The neighborhood is healthy, and board can be had at respectable families for five dollars per month.

GILES S. McLEAN,
JACOB ALFORD,
SION ALFORD.
August 20, 1842. 16-3w

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
August 2, 1842. 13tf

LONDON PORTER.

CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 25. 15-tf

G. & H. McMILLAN,

HAVE just received by the late arrival from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and figured Muslins, best black and coloured figured Orleans, black ditto, blue black Bombazines, black and blue black Challys, plain coloured ditto, black and blue black Crape, English, French and American Prints, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambrics, Gloves, Russia Hats, Fur, Cloth and Selette Caps, Misses' and Misses' Florence and Straw Bonnets of every style, 1000 pair Shoes, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' superior Slippers, Ginghams, Umbrellas, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered at reduced prices.

August 15, 1842. 15-4w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-10w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of Samuel G. Stout of Randolph County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
August 15, 1842. 15-3w

$20 REWARD.

A SLAVE, NANCY, left my residence in Anson county on the 4th of April last. From communications made to a negro, with whom she ran away, it is thought she is about Sandy Point, in said county, or she is lurking about Fayetteville, as she said she was going to that place after staying about Sandy Point a while. Said girl is a mulatto, not very bright, 18 or 20 years old. She has a down look when spoken to, is of common size, rather tall. No particular mark recollected, except a protuberance resembling a sty on the edge of one eye-lid, (I think the right.) I will give a reward of $10 to any person that will apprehend and lodge said girl in any jail so that I get her. She probably by this time has a young child, if she has not destroyed it.

ISAAC NEWSOM.

I will give a further reward of Ten Dollars to any person furnishing evidence which will lead to the conviction of any white person for harboring said girl. It is likely she has a free pass.

ELIJAH M. SIBLY.
Wadesborough, July 10, 1842. 15-4w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.
For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 2, 1842. 5-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 9, 1842. 10-10w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London.)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD.
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.
April 9, 1842. 97tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages.
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 1, 1842.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1842. 11-10w]

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

Leah Broadaway and Sarah White,
vs.
James Benton, Burwell Benton, and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Burwell Benton, Michael Horne and Christian his wife, Samuel Hooker, Elizabeth Hooker, Jane Hooker, William Hooker, Hardy Hooker, and Sarah Hooker, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*
12]

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road. Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf



WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. $9-6m

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, (L. S.) the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it, is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

Keith, Russell & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C. P. Mallett, P. S. Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.
Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.
June 22, 1842. 8-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 21.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 31st of October, and continue 4 months.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner, will each deliver two Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary, at the College; Professor Johnson two a week, at the Alms House; and Professor Chamberlayne occasional Lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases, and the numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which the Student will be admitted without charge, will afford him rare advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing the appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the Major and Minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of practical Anatomy are unsurpassed any where. The *materiel* for dissection is most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations.

The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine, the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of Medical studies unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees $20 to each Professor.

The price of Board including fuel, lights, Servants' attendance, &c., is from $3 50 to $5 00 per week.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 19, 1842. 14-7w

A Good Joke.—The following is told as a good joke on board ship:

There was a lazy fat fellow among us, who was always lolling or sleeping on the hen coops, upon whom we resolved to play a trick; so seizing an opportunity when he was snug on his customary roost, we placed ourselves with buckets of water just over him. At a signal given, he was jerked off the coop, and soused from head to foot with such a full and successive torrent of the briny fluid, accompanied by a cry of "Man overboard! Rope! rope! Down with the helm!" &c., that he actually struck out, as if swimming for his life, till a failure in the supply of water, succeeded by peals of laughter, brought him to a sense of his situation.

REMARKS OF MR. WASHINGTON OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday August 11, the item in the Fortification Bill appropriating $7,000 to preserve the site of Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina, being under consideration,—

Mr. WASHINGTON moved an amendment to increase the amount from $7,000 to $14,000.

Mr. W. said he regretted exceedingly to be under the necessity of detaining the committee with any remarks in the present pressure of the public business. A sense of duty to a portion of his constituents, as well as a high regard for what he believed to be the true interest of the country, compelled him, however, to do so.

To illustrate the necessity and propriety of the amendment just offered, he would point out to the committee, in the first place, the national and local importance of this work; and, having done so, he would proceed to show that an expenditure of the amount of money now asked was indispensably necessary for its preservation.

Fort Macon is situated near the town of Beaufort, in North Carolina, on the eastern extremity of what is called Bogue Banks. The entrance into what may be termed Beaufort harbor is familarly known throughout the country as Old Topsail Inlet, and is situated about twelve miles W. N. W. from Cape Lookout. The depth of water on the bar at this point is at low tide from 16 to 18 feet, and at high tide from 20 to 22 feet. The channel of the inlet is only a quarter to a half mile wide; so that no vessel can enter Beaufort harbor without being exposed to point-blank shot from this fort; and scientific gentlemen have given it as their opinion that the fortification at this point, mounting as it does sixty-two guns, and accommodating with convenience from three hundred to five hundred men, would be fully competent to defend the harbor and successfully resist almost any force, *purely naval*, that could be brought against it. The distance from the bar to the town is only about one and a half to two miles, and he had himself seen a large ship of the New York and Liverpool packet line go to sea from Beaufort harbor in less than thirty minutes after weighing anchor. Vessels can get into this harbor with the wind at any point of the compass, and when in there is an anchorage of over four fathoms water, where a fleet of a thousand sail can lie in perfect safety. A vessel was never known to have been lost in the harbor in the severest gales. It is beautifully landlocked, as gentlemen will see by reference to a map of the coast, by the main land, by Shackleford's banks on the northeast, and by Bogue banks on the west. Beaufort harbor, then, is one of great national as well as local importance both in peace and in war. By its secure possession, the navigation of this boisterous and dangerous Southern coast is greatly diminished; the chances for coasting vessels to escape from an enemy's cruisers are greatly increased; the activity and enterprise of our own cruisers highly stimulated and encouraged; and the naval force of an enemy deprived of a place of refuge in bad weather, making it necessary for them to put to sea whenever threatened with a storm, and rendering it extremely hazardous for them to remain at all during the winter season near the dangerous shoals of Cape Look-Out. Beaufort harbor is thus effectually exempted from blockade, and on that account becomes a port of refuge for privateers and letters of marque and their prizes, and operates as a kind of natural and national defence.

The experience of the last war conclusively establishes its utility and convenience in that point of view. When the Chesapeake and Northern ports were rigorously blockaded, this port was not and could not be, and many valuable prizes were thus saved which otherwise might have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The public Treasury, at that time, almost exhausted, received large supplies from that source; in 1813 $100,000, and in 1814 nearly or quite as much.

Mr. W. said, having (as he believed) fully established the importance of this work, he would next endeavor to show that the amount now asked is necessary for its perservation.

Bogue Banks, on which this fort is situated, is composed of a light, porous, sandy soil. The proximity of the main ocean produces at almost all times a strong surf in Old Topsail Inlet, which is driven against the point of land on which this fort is situated with so much force as to make rapid encroachments on the main land. In proof of which he need only mention that Old Fort Hampton, which stood on this point during the last war, is now completely sunk and washed away, and the main ship channel runs directly over its former site. The *present* Fort Macon was completed in 1830 or 1831, upon a site, regarded at the time as perfectly secure; but the sea has continued to encroach with such rapidity as to threaten the abrasion not only of the fort but of the entire point of land, and the final destruction of this magnificent harbor. By reference to the map gentlemen will see the great difference between low water mark in 1837 and low water mark in 1840. To arrest the progress of the "ocean wave" a system of operations has been commenced there, the utility of which had been previously tested at Fort Moultrie, near Charleston. The plan is, the building, at right angles with the shore, jetties, composed of palmetto logs (which the worms never eat) and heavy stones; and so far as the experiment has been tried at Fort Macon its success has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and promises to ensure to this work the requisite stability and permanency. Not only has the progress of the waves been arrested, but the land has formed around the jetties and caused the water to recede.

But these operations are yet incomplete; indeed, in such condition in some places as not only not to afford the requisite protection to the works, but are liable to be washed away themselves; and in this condition have these works been for several months, operations having been suspended there since about the first of April for want of funds. A further appropriation is now imperiously demanded for the safety of this work, which, in its present condition, must be inevitably destroyed. The amount asked for in the estimates of the Department is $28,000; the committee have reported only $7,000. The amount is entirely inadequate, as he was assured by the officer now in charge of the work. The Committee of Ways and Means were influenced in reducing he knew by an ardent desire to bring the expenditures of the General Government to an economical standard. He did not censure the committee; he appreciated their motives; but he believed that they acted in this matter upon a mistaken policy. No man desired economy in the administration of the General Government more than he did, but he believed that political parsimony might be carried so far as to become the most outrageous extravagance. Much as he approved of retrenchment he regarded reform as infinitely more important.

He desired to see all abuses corrected, all corruptions exposed, and all improper and unnecessary expenditures lopped off; but at the same time he was willing to vote any amount of money that is actually necessary to the interest or honor of the nation. He would go for striking out entirely every unnecessary appropriation; but when these works are necessary, he was for giving an amount sufficient to carry on and complete them. It is a notorious fact and a crying shame that the public works of this country cost more money than the same works in any other country. And why is it so? It arises from mistaken notions of economy. Instead of confining the operations of Government to such works as are absolutely necessary, the public money is squandered on unworthy objects; and is so doled out to works indispensably necessary in miserable driblets which are literally wasted, without accomplishing the object intended, or producing any permanent good. This evil called loudly for correction, and he trusted that the appropriate remedy would be promptly applied.

Fort Macon cost this Government $400,000; and shall we now, by refusing an appropriation of $14,000, run the risk of losing the whole amount already expended on the score of economy! Expensive economy that—such as the People he believed would never submit to.

Mr. W. said, in comparing the estimates of the Department with the amounts reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for the several works provided for in this bill, he found that the estimate for this work was docked more than that for any other except fort Livingston, near New Orleans; for most of the other works the whole amount asked by the Department has been reported by the committee, and for none of them less than one-half and one-third, except fort Macon, for which only one-fourth of the amount required has been appropriated.

He repeated, however, that he did not censure the committee for this inequality. He knew they did what they believed to be right. But they had in fact done injustice to his section of the country, probably because it has been customary heretofore to do so. The old North State has long had cause to feel that she was the neglected Ireland of this country. No State in this Union has been more patriotic, more devoted to the Constitution, more obedient to the laws, or more prompt and ready to contribute her share of the public taxes, and yet no State has asked or received so little from the General Government; and his constituents would scorn him if he were to present himself before the General Government as a mendicant for their patronage. They ask no peculiar privileges or exemptions; they demand only to be placed on equality with other portions of the Union. This they feel they have a right to ask: more than this they do not desire.

Mr. FILLMORE said that gentlemen often thought injustice done them and their sections of country when they had the same justice as was meted out to other portions of the Union, because they did not see others' grievances in as strong a light as they did their own. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Washington) had said that North Carolina had been overlooked. It so happened that North Carolina, instead of being neglected, had had her forts completed long since; and this was a reason why no appropriations had been made for her. This very work in 1840 was reported as complete. The appropriation now proposed was for the purpose of making some repairs. The estimates in 1840 for these repairs from the Engineer Department were only $10,000 for the purpose of preserving that site, and there had already been appropriated for that very object since that time $25,000. $5,000 of this sum was now on hand; and they now estimated that they would want $45,000 more.

With all these facts before them, and with a bankrupt Treasury, the committee had given for this purpose what they had to others, notwithstanding it appeared that they had had in advance of all the other States the means of completing their fortifications.

Mr. WASHINGTON said he would say but a few words in reply to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Fillmore,) simply to correct some errors into which that gentleman had inadvertently fallen. It was true, as alleged, that Fort Macon was commenced, if he was not mistaken, in 1824 or '25—was completed in 1830 or '31, and was reported by the Department in 1840 among the completed works, for the "necessary enlargement, modification, and repairs" of which a further appropriation was necessary, and a partial appropriation was made and expended for that purpose. But about three years ago the company stationed at this fort were ordered to Florida, where they have remained ever since until within the last four months, when those of them who had not been killed by the Indians or died of disease were sent back to this fort. During their absence, this work, almost wholly neglected, has been considerably damaged, making a further appropriation necessary for its repair. The Department had estimated that $20,000 was necessary for this purpose. The Committee of Ways and Means had reported only $5,000; and in consideration of the present exhausted state of the Treasury he had not proposed to alter that sum.

The Department, however, had asked a further appropriation of $28,000 for the preservation of the site, and the committee had reported only $7,000, which the Department and the officer superintending the work declared to be entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the object, and Mr. W. from his personal knowledge of the matter, concurred entirely in their views. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means says it appears from the report of the Department that there was a large unexpended balance of the appropriation of the last year still on hand, when this bill was reported. He seems to forget, however, that the report of which he speaks was drawn up in November, 1841, and we are now in the middle of August, 1842. The amount on hand, however, in November last, could not have been very large, for it was exhausted before the 1st April, and the operations have been suspended ever since for want of funds. But, be that as it may, the work is still incomplete, and the Department are of opinion that an increased appropriation is necessary to preserve the site and save the money already expended. For that reason, he had felt it his duty to move an increase of the amount reported by the committee from $7,000 to $14,000, and he hoped the amendment would be adopted.

A Deed of Separation.—A good story was told the editors, at the expense of an Eastern gentleman, who came to our city on a matrimonial speculation. The unfortunate subject of this practical joke, it seems, had been married in the morning at one of our chief hotels, and had gone with his bride on board a steamboat to take passage for home; when the wife recollected that, in the confusion of her mind, so natural to her new degree, she had left her reticule in the cab, and despatched our friend in pursuit. While in the cab, the steamer left, to the great mortification of the husband, who tore round like a madman, threatening all sorts of vengeance on the captain. His rage, however, was appeased, and he returned to wait for the next boat. It was remarked that the glances which he occasionally bestowed on the unfortunate reticule were anything but complacent.—*New York Express.*

Excellent Repartee.—The Rev. Dr. M'C., minister of Douglas, in Clydesdale, was one day dining in a large party where the Honorable Henry Erskine and some other lawyers were present. A great dish of cresses being presented after dinner, Dr. M'C. who was extravagantly fond of vegetables, helped himself much more largely than any other person, and as he ate with his fingers, with a peculiar voracity of manner, Mr. Erskine was struck with the idea that he resembled Nebuchadnezzar in his state of condemnation. Resolved to give him a hit for the apparent grossness of his taste and manner of eating, the wit addressed him with "Dr. M'C. ye bring me in mind of the great king Nebuchadnezzar;" and the company were beginning to titter at the ludicrous allusion, when the reverend vegetable devourer replied, "Ay! do I mind ye o' Nebuchadnezzar? That'll be because I'm eating among the brutes!"

An Irishman cautions the public against harboring or trusting his wife Peggy on his account, *as he is not married to her.*

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The undersigned, members of the select committee to whom the President's message is referred, submit a brief and hasty protest against the elaborate report of the majority.

Free government depends on constitutional checks; otherwise, democracy is despotism. Each House of Congress has an absolute negative upon the other. The American judiciary exercises power to annul laws. The Union and the States, respectively, in some instances, nullify each other's legislation; the sovereign arbiter, being the people, never yet, in more than fifty years of prosperous experience, failing to interpose their political omnipotence, peaceably, intelligibly, and for the general welfare. In addition to these fundamental principles, which are the conservative bases of our free institutions, the Constitution of the United States requires the Executive Magistrate, if he disapproves an act of Congress, to return it, with his objections, to its authors, and call upon them to reconsider, before it can become a law. There is no veto, as is too often supposed, either in the word or the spirit of the Constitution; but mere authority for executive reference to legislative reconsideration. Unfounded resemblance has been ignorantly supposed between this American provision for deliberation to prevent errors of passion and precipitancy, and the absolute inhibition of the Roman, or the modern royal veto. There is no resemblance whatever between them. They are as unlike as free and absolute government; as unlike as the Polish veto, which allowed every member of a single branch legislature, without reason, to repudiate any of its proceedings by his single and solitary voice. Equally unfounded is it to suppose (as ignorance of their operations frequently does) that the monarchs of France and England are not absolute enough to use the veto. They use it every day; one of them, in the exclusive right of initiating all legislation—and both of them by the vaster means of executive influence. What has been passionately stigmatized as the one-man power in this country, is, in principle, the same thing as the separation of Congress into two bodies, to correct the errors of each other; though much less powerful, because the power of a majority, by a single vote in either House, is absolute, while that of the Executive is merely suspensive and subordinate. Had all the members of the House of Representatives voted on the tariff bill, it would have been either carried or lost by one vote—and that, the casting vote of the Speaker. There is much of one-man power in all free government.

The majorities in Congress in 1774, on all the essential points and principles of the declaration of rights, were but one, two, or three. All the great critical questions about men and measures, from 1774 to 1778, were decided by the vote of a single State, and that often by the vote of one individual. The Declaration of Independence itself was so carried. The English revolution of 1688 was determined by one or two votes in Parliament. The King of France was condemned to death by a very few votes. Jefferson was elected in place of Burr, after thirty-seven trials, by one vote. The expedition in 1745, from New England against Cape Breton, which gave peace to the world, was carried in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts by a single vote. Most of the acts of Congress in the memorable session of 1794, were carried by the casting vote of the Vice President. The vote of New York, which finally led to the convention for forming the present Constitution, after the failure of the Virginia attempt, by which only the States were represented at Annapolis, was carried by one vote. The first Bank of the United States failed to be rechartered by the casting vote of the Vice President. The late Bank of the United States was negatived, when first proposed, by the Speaker's casting vote. This instructive enumeration might be much enlarged, teaching that the responsibility of one man has often saved States and changed constitutions. Such salutary executive authority has been exercised from the outset of the American Government with marked approval by an intelligent people, wisely appreciating, in their chief representative, the inestimable value of a firm and judicious interposition of this conservative and indispensible relief. For the first time in the annals of the United States, this immediate emanation of the Constitution is subjected, on the motion of an ex-President, (the chairman of this committee,) to the obstruction of the mere technicalities of legislation. The Constitution commands us to journalize the President's objections, and then vote on them. The House did so on his premonitory objections to a like bill, but sent him another. Had we power to do so? Were not the functions of the House exhausted by the previous proceeding? Can they reiterate upon the Executive a bill which he has returned, and the House cannot carry? No such attempt was ever made before. The undersigned feel it their imperious duty to protest against and resist it by the only means left to a minority, preventive of the unconstitutional acts of an angry majority, believing that the time is near at hand when they will themselves most regret, as all will condemn, the innovation.

The succession of the acting President to the Chief Magistracy was unavoidably followed by collisions between him and the party who selected and elected him, because he suffered himself to remain in the hands of their advisers, instead of his own. Those whose political sympathies the undersigned enjoy are in no respect answerable for this strife, which they have uniformly treated with moderation; adhering, however, to the faith of their own politics. We neither made nor aggravate the quarrel; but calmly and conscientiously, with all due respect to majorities inexorably ruling in both Houses, stand upon our rights, and maintain the even tenor of our way, relying upon the people to correct and restore whatever may be amiss, as they have been doing with alacrity ever since the disastrous commencement of the untoward legislation of sessions of Congress which have now endured for nearly twelve months of the last fifteen. All the elections since afford unquestionable proof that, if there is any wrong in the Federal Government, the constitutional means of restoring right are in full and active operation. While thus abiding their time, the minorities of the two Houses of Congress abide by the principle that the First Magistrate of a great people is entitled to respect; and even by opponents should be treated with decorum. We know no difference in language and feeling towards the President and those which we use toward each other in Congress. His not being personally present is, in our opinion, no reason for maligning his motives, traducing his character, or villifying his administration. The most strenuous, inflexible, and successful opposition consists with the language and spirit of moderation; and if the people are the intelligent sovereignty supposed by our institutions, would be more popular than indignation, violence, and obloquy. The President has communicated his objections to an act of Congress, against which numbers so large in both Houses voted, as to prove, beyond doubt, that it is extremely objectionable; and which we, in common with every one of those large numbers, representing, as we have every reason to believe, the wishes of a large majority of the American people, conscientiously deem unwise, unjust, and, as many think, unconstitutional. The President's objections are contained in a respectful message, temperate in tone, persuasive in argument, and developing topics which we believe will meet with popular acceptance. Of the several messages of the same kind, drawn from Mr. Tyler by this Congress, candor and history will acknowledge, we think, that the last is the best, in all the merits of reason, diction, and temper. The Constitution gives him the right which his conscience enjoins him to exercise. Allowing the Chief Magistrate, therefore, what every President is entitled to, and has enjoyed on such occasions—simply to speak and act for himself—the next step according to the Constitution and uniform practice, should have been forthwith to take the votes of the House of Representatives, which would undoubtedly have shown that the President is sustained by very nearly, if not quite, a majority.

The undersigned regret the novel and (as many conceive) unconstitutional innovation to which the President's objections are subjected—not for his account, but that of constitutional liberty and congressional propriety. We believe that he is perfectly right in insisting that the public lands shall not be withdrawn from the assets of the Federal Government, when, with all the elements of resource and abundance proffering their relief to Congress, it persists in reducing and degrading the country, for the first time, to the extremities of financial want and pecuniary distress. We go much further than the President. We think that, under such circumstances, to withhold the magnificent real estate of this Union from public mortgage, is an act of madness and suicide difficult to conceive of human passions. We have not a doubt that nine-tenths of the people of the United States strongly disapprove of it, and that a majority of those misrepresented by majorities in Congress, whatever their impressions might be as to the proper disposition of the public lands under ordinary circumstances, are anxious that, in the present emergency, they should be applied to restore the credit and relieve the crying wants of the Government. The objection is equally well taken to the monstrous misalliance of the lands and the impost in the same bill—pernicious to fair legislation and orderly Government. Armies and navies unpaid for months; disbanded and dismantled, not for want of revenue, but through party passion; Congress, without their own favorite compensation, putting fetters and vetoes on all the operations of Government, betray a spirit of petulent self-denial, the counterfeit of self-government. A member of this committee imprecates executive counteraction, by putting the whole country, stripped and scourged, to the torture of trial, who can longest bear the agonies of destitution—thus poisoning the very wells of public sentiment; arousing ruthless, revolutionary counteraction, if the people are not wiser than some of their Representatives. Party, an element and help of patriotism, may be prostituted to anarchical dissension. The undersigned trust that revolutionary views are not common in Congress, as we feel sure that they are not acceptable to the people.

It is not for this protest to explain or enforce the Executive objections. Letting them speak for themselves, we vindicate constitutional rights, and deprecate wrongs by Congress. Without objecting to any censure or measure deemed proper by the frustrated majority—any appeal to the people—we should spare them this protest, but for the character, temper, and tendency of the counteraction inflicted—not so hurtfully on the Chief Magistrate, as on republican institutions. The present proceeding, with all its angry antecedents and violent results, is without example, without warrant, and of evil tendency.

The deplorable condition of the treasury of the United States is notorious; not only without money, but, as has been said, without law for raising it. The President's exposure of this penury is humiliating truth, which unrelenting opposition wrings from him, to justify the repeated miscalled vetoes, also wrung from him by the same pertinacious opposition. A complicated scheme of (in many particulars) high-pressure impost, calculated to revive appeased dissension, and perpetuate unappeasable discontent, forced through Congress by inexorable legislation, carried by a majority of one vote if all had been present—of but four as it was—is returned by the President, with objections, for reconsideration. The House of Representatives, which ought to be thankful for the opportunity of it, turns upon him with indignant denunciation; he is threatened, and only threatened, with impeachment; and, by false analogy to the memorable affair of English ship-money, is told, contrary to the genius and the letter of our mild laws, that his head ought to be brought to the block. Discord is proclaimed as the order of the day. Conciliation is said to be disgraceful, and concession out of the question. The undersigned flatter themselves that these are but hasty ebullitions through the safety-valves of free government. When appeal to battle is menaced, we cannot believe that the battle of bloodshed or civil war is contemplated, but presume nothing worse than conflict by the ballot-box, not the cartridge-box. The columns of this capital and of the public press, albums, magazines, and various other repositories of the ardent temperament which betrays itself in such appeals, may excuse the suggestion that possibly they are intended neither for the cartridge-box, but merely for the band-box. During the nearly twelve months of its irksome and inglorious session of this Congress, to the great annoyance of the community, appeals to passion have been much more common than to reason. By the eminent mover of this committee, none of the great subjects of deliberation have hardly been spoken of—banks, exchequer, finance, bankruptcy, tariff—upon any and all of which his wisdom and experience might have afforded edifying discourses; while all the minor topics of personal, party, and especially presidential exasperation, have never failed to be vexed with implacable and indefatigable agitation.

It has been said, in the course of indignant harangues, that there is not only no money, but no law to raise it; and that the Chief Magistrate, like a profligate King of Great Britain, collects revenue without law. Party wish did, perhaps, beget mistaken impression to that effect, to which mere professional opinion gave color. But mature consideration, and the true philosophy of interpretation, satisfy the undersigned, and they believe the most distinguished jurists of the country, that it is unfounded apprehension to think that Congress ever could have intended, by any act or omission, to leave Government without aliment for its subsistence. This important question will be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, in whom the undersigned, with the great body of the American people, without distinction of party, repose confidence. The aspersion of that tribunal, inferred from English history, is not only unjust disparagement but inaccurate historical recollection. Even the twelve judges of England never did, as has been said, unworthily submit to royal dictation; but many of them, (although their tenure of office, salaries, and perhaps lives, depended on the King's pleasure) manfully resisted his rapacious will. In the United States, the public money—which the President is laudably anxious to raise by law, through the ordinary means—could not be employed in his profligate indulgences in war or other offensive application; and we trust that the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in no way dependent on the Executive, whenever they come to the solemn adjudication of this vital question, will deal with it, as they did at their late session with another, which, probably, provoked the unjust imputation on their rectitude—treating this question of impost, as they did that of slavery, with integrity and independence. The undersigned hope they will come to the conclusion, which all lovers of their country must desire, that, instead of deserving capital punishment, the President is entitled to the thanks of dispassionate men for anxiously enforcing the law concerning imports. Nor will we omit this occasion, while vindicating that court, for expressing grateful acknowledgments to it for having, contrary to many prepossessions, by independent judgment, sustained the most delicate provisions of our Union against the clamors and prejudices of negrophilism. Finally, the undersigned are assured, that whatever the court does, they will not leave (as has been strangely imagined they must) the determination of this great question of law to the arbitrament of juries. There is hardly a juror in the country who does not know that property, liberty, and order, are best preserved by maintaining that venerable jurisprudence which, in civil cases, leaves to juries only questions of fact, and refers to judges questions of law. The undersigned have no fear of the judiciary. They dread no veto or dictation from a President. They are not alarmed by crises of party. American republican annals are a continued series of formidable conjunctures, without detriment to the republic—antagonism without commotion—State and individual conflicts without civil war, or any unwholesome catastrophe. The charitable ballot-box is always at hand, with inestimable relief, to vent all passions. We are happy to find that a portentous committee—the offspring of indignation—proposes no fatal act, but its proceedings will go out in harmless explosion. Eloquent invective, angry denunciation, philippics of speech and print, inflict no fatal blows on the solid bulwarks of this great empire, which advances steadily in greatness, increasing in population, production, and power, rejoicing in peace and plenty, while antagonist parties and ambitious individuals struggle for its honors with fierce but harmless recrimination. Republican Government would else be bereft of its rational attractions and manly support—the noble excitements of a free press, free speech, and universal suffrage; admirable substitutes for the stagnant tranquility, frivolous recreations and dreadful energy or despotism. Let the battlements of this Capitol continue to rock with salutary agitation. Our reliance is in the majestic strength and serenity of a sovereign people.

The undersigned cannot believe that Congress will adjourn without enacting a law for revenue. They will not afford the President so great a triumph. The public distemper is so easily remediable, that those in power never can answer to the community for longer failing to apply the remedy. The minority is not responsible, nor the President, nor even the Senate. The House of Representatives is exclusively the national purse-bearer. By the majority of that House should be annually replenished and arranged its receipts and issues, as the report of the majority of this committee argues. Most of the troubles experienced by the present and penultimate administrations, including the overthrow of the latter, are attributable to supererogatory Executive efforts, beyond Executive duty, to repair disordered finances—disordered by ill-judged and calamitous acts of Congress. The people will hold the majority of the House of Representatives responsible for this their appropriate and chief office. It is disreputable to them that restoration so easy has been long deferred. No country in the world has such resources and facilities for revenue. One year's administration of such laws as Congress should enact, would draw from the inexhaustible means, the labor, the ingenuity, the commerce, the manufactures, and the public lands of the United States, superabundant income. But, as with the fatal distribution of surplus revenue among the States, distress and demoralization began, so are they continued by the same egregious impolicy; insisting on alms—giving a pittance of lands sales to the States. The undersigned discern, with deep disapproval, that the report of the majority of this committee, in conformity with the votes of its chairman, strenuously argues distribution of the public lands to pay the debts of the States. This is not the occasion to develop the dangers of that much-condemned scheme. In preference for another, and much better, nearly all Congress coincide in opinion with the President and the people, viz:—that immediate relief would proceed from a moderate, discriminating, permanent tariff. Why is it not a law? Why may it not be at once? Who hinders it? Is party passion to prevail, or magnanimous patriotism? The undersigned will not doubt, even though perhaps doomed to disappointment.

This mortal issue, if cast by Congress upon an injured, insulted, oppressed, and outraged people, may return, with dread responsibility, with deep damnation, to plague the inventors of such mischief. Those we act with are ready to go forth, and be tried by the country, in full confidence of popular justice. Others will determine for themselves, and for us too, as we are but a minority. The report of the majority proposes nothing but that the President be assailed, and the Constitution assaulted; the President impeached without trial, the country dishonored in him for exercising, almost under Congressional duresse, an unquestionable and much-cherished power, dear to a noble people, which it is the wildest dream of excited party to suppose that people will ever suffer to be stricken from the Constitution. Mean time, what is to be done? Are Congress to call out more vetoes? Like barbarous nations, worshipping demoniac creatures of their own malignant imagining, are we all to be sacrificed to the evil genii of Discord and Despair? Are distraction and inaction to minister furious and dreadful redress? The undersigned rely on popular providence, which, in severer trials, has, with the smiles of Heaven, overruled whatever perils have beset our (till now) thoughtful and considerate country. No God of battles is invoked for our rescue. Deprecating such shocking profanation, we humbly trust that no battle or bloodshed, no civil war or massacre, is the only umpirage to determine for rational freemen the simple question whether they will support or repudiate the Government of their own creation. We do not despair. We do not fear that savage infatuation will cast away for future scorn the present admiration and refuge of the world.

C. J. INGERSOLL.
JAMES I. ROOSEVELT.

FOREIGN.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steamship Britannia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Friday, bringing Liverpool and London papers to the 4th instant, inclusive.

Except the news received by the overland mail from India, there is nothing of an important nature. A very slight improvement was perceptible in the manufacturing districts, especially in London, Leeds, Bristol, and Manchester. The harvest promised to be unusually abundant one. The flour and grain markets were much depressed, and both flour and wheat had fallen considerably. The cotton market had presented an active spirit during the fortnight preceding the latest dates, and the daily sales avaraged from five to eight thousand bales. Lower qualities of American had improved ¼d. per pound. The London money market evinced strong evidence of improvement. The transactions had been on a more extensive scale than for some time previous, and capitalists evinced a greater desire to invest money. The arrival in London of an accredited agent from the United States Government for the purpose of contracting a loan of twelve millions of dollars was not much liked, and it was confidently asserted in well-informed quarters that he would wholly fail in the object of his mission. The press treated the gentleman very unceremoniously. The American news carried out by the *Caledonia*, which was received in London on the 29th ultimo, had an unfavorable effect on the market. Consols, which were previously as high as 91¼, receded to 91⅛. The depression, however, was only temporary, as they afterward rallied, and were quoted at even higher rates than before. The cause of the decline was the rumor of new difficulties in the way of the adjustment of the Northeastern Boundary question, and the state of the relations between the United States and Mexico.

The Parliamentary proceedings during the sixteen days that intervened since the date of our last accounts were of such a character as to possess but little interest. One or two attempts had been made by liberal members in the House of Commons again to force upon the House the Corn-law question, but these attempts ended in the disappointment of those who brought the matter forward. On the 28th ultimo London and the neighborhood were visited by a most violent thunder storm, which caused considerable loss by the destruction of property. A number of buildings were partially or wholly destroyed by the electric fluid, as also some public buildings, including St. Martin's church, one of the handsomest in England, the steeple of which was shattered to pieces. In the vicinity of Birmingham, Staffordshire, and other parts of the manufacturing districts, there had been some rather serious outbreaks, which required the greatest energy and exertion on the part of the magistracy to suppress them. At the latest accounts, however, matters were resuming their wonted quiet, and the men and masters were coming to terms.

China news to the 12th April and Singapore journals to the 5th May, brought by the overland mail from India, reached London on the 3d instant. Yang, an Imperial Chinese Commissioner, was said to be *en route* to offer forty millions of dollars as compensation to the British for the expenses of the war and the surrendered opium, and also the cession of Hongkong, as the price of peace. The Chinese had already commenced removing the ruins and rubbish preparatory to re-building the Bogue forts. Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo, in which 1,100 British routed 6,000 Chinese, with the loss of from five to seven hundred slain. The English had three killed and forty wounded.

The news from India indicates a state of things by no means calculated to allay the apprehensions which recent events have excited. Intelligence from Scinde, represented as authentic, announces that a large army twenty-five thousand strong was advancing from Mushed to Herat, and that very suspicious conferences were being held at Hydrabad between the Ameers and others. The dates from Jelalabad are down to the 29th May. Akbar Khan demanded ten thousand rupees for Gen. Elphinstone's remains, which had been interred within the walls of Jelalabad. He also claims that Dost Mohamed be sent back, and that the English evacuate the country, leaving an agent at Cabul in exchange for the English captives. The army, it was thought, would not leave the place until they moved to Cabul, there to meet General Nott from Candahar. The Kyber Pass was being reoccupied by the Afreedes and the whole road to Cabul stockaded and defended by all the obstructions the enemy could oppose. Captain Mackenzie returned to Jelalabad on the 9th of May from Lughman, with terms for the release of the prisoners.

Germany.—The letters from Stuttgardt announce the attendance of the diplomatic representatives of England, France, and America, with the other subordinate embassadors of neighboring States, who are alluded to as watching, with great vigilance, the consideration of the subject of duties in the Diet. The presence of the English ambassador is stated to be particularly directed to the question of manufactures, while the American Minister promises mutual advantages should the duty on tobacco and rice be lowered. The French ambassador has made no proposition respecting a treaty of commerce, and it was supposed he had received orders to wait the result of the election.

Portugal.—The latest accounts from Lisbon are to the 25th ult. The commercial and slave-trade treaties had been received from England duly ratified. The ratification had been exchanged, and the treaties were law in both countries. At a Council of State a decree was issued proclaiming the slave trade piracy, it having been notified that on this decree being promulgated a bill will be brought into the British Parliament associating England and Portugal in an alliance for the suppression of the slave trade.

PARIS, July 31, 1842.

Much is related of the magnificence of the Roman triumphs and ovations, and of the taste, skill, fancy, pains, and money that were lavished upon them. In Paris the art of funeral triumphs and the frequency of the spectacle must equal what the eternal city did in honor of her victorious commanders. There is a wonderful perfection here in all the arrangements, in every concomitant, military and civil, in the combination of show, sound, movement, and order, for splendid and appropriate effect. The translation of the corpse of the Duke of Orleans yesterday from the palace of Neuilly to the Cathedral of Notre Dame was a masterpiece of its kind in all the details. Along the whole distance of two French leagues the throng of spectators beggared all calculation. Avenues, streets, squares, windows and roofs of houses were filled. The horizon answered the nature of the procession; it was in general heavily overcast, but no rain fell; the atmosphere was cool; and from time to time the sun burst forth and gave brilliant relief to the accoutrements of the soldiery and the gilding of the cars. Not less than fifty thousand men were under arms. The lines of national guards of the capital and department extended nearly the whole distance. It will be enough at present to designate the principal traits of the grand *eclat*, which the *Journal des Debats*, of this morning, tells us was a tribute to Royalty itself as much as to the memory of the Prince.

His body remained seventeen days in the sepulchral chapel of Neuilly; priests watched incessantly about the coffin, and chanted the offices of the dead, several times every day the members of the Royal family united their prayers at the foot of the altar to those of the pious sentries. When the detachment of national guards and regulars entered to take the coffin for the translation the King and the Duchess of Orleans knelt before it and bade such an adieu as you can imagine; the mother and two princesses were nearly prostrate in another part of the chapel. The four Dukes, the brothers, assisted in placing the coffin on the gigantic funeral car, and Louis Philippe superintended. In this capital every thing and every body was in motion by six o'clock in the morning; sound of muffled drum, minute guns, hosts of citizens wearing crape, bodies of priests and college pupils, assemblages of national guards, and so forth. Four hours were consumed in the march of the immense and diversified train from Neuilly to Notre Dame. In the apotheosis of Napoleon the cortege stopped at the Hospital of the Invalids, but this entered of course into the heart of the ancient Paris. The car which bore the Prince's body was built for the funeral of Louis XVIII, and used for that of Marshal Mortier. It was drawn by eight horses, caparisoned in mourning, and had black velvet hangings starred with silver. The Duke's war steed preceded it with suitable trappings; the animal is called *Sidi Mousa*; it belonged to an Arab chief who perished in a battle in Algeria, at which the new Christian master was present. A black coach, with four horses, bore the urn containing the Prince's heart, guarded by four priests. The archbishop and his chapter rode in a coach with six horses; two hundred priests, distributed on each side of the route, sang the offices of the dead, and a large cross, uplifted in the middle between them, particularly attracted the homage of the multitude. A carriage, completely black inside and out, with six horses covered from head to foot with a black pall, was occupied by the four young Dukes. The corners of the pall over the coffin were borne by four Marshals of the empire, Soult of the number. He looked broken and grief-full. A great number of official carriages, a long cavalcade of military officers and political functionaries, and masses of pedestrians of every rank, troops, municipal guards and gensdarmeries, admirably equipped, completed the immeasurable procession. It passed under the triumphal arch, the star, beneath which the Duke stopped in June, 1837, when he ushered his bride, with all pomp, into the capital, where she was destined, as he thought, to share the throne with himself. At Notre Dame every thing had been fitly adjusted for the reception of the precious deposite by Visconti, the chosen architect of the Napoleon mausoleum. The funeral picturesque—the dismal and the grandiose united—the chant *de profundis*—the *catafalque*, with its canopy forty yards high, from which velvet cloth, embroidered with velvet, swept the floor—the six thousand lights—the fourteen large silver cariatides—the sable dress of the whole vast interior of the cathedral—the occasional salvos of artillery on the adjacent area—the tolling of the colossal bell and all the other church bells of Paris in a sort of recitative, consummated this work of marvellous ingenuity, labor, zeal, and expense.

New York.—It is a circumstance to be noted as most remarkable, amidst the general prevalence of party spirit in the State Legislatures, (to which certainly that of New York is no exception,) that a bill for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress in that State has been framed by a committee of the Senate so unexceptionable that it passed that body on the day it was reported, *every member of that body voting for it.* The bill has yet to pass, and no doubt will pass, the House of Representatives.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Madisonian sometime since stated, that many of its editorials, which were sneered at as weak and puerile were written by some of the first intellects in the land—referring to Messrs. Webster, Spencer & Co. Prentice says this is no proof that the articles are not puerile—for adds that unfeeling wit: "When a man of sense writes an editorial article for a notorious fool, he, of course, makes it a little foolish, in order that it may pass for the fool's own."—*Richmond Whig.*

Thos. W. Dorr.—The Providence Chronicle, of Monday, says that Gov. Arnold, who was sent by Gov. King of Rhode Island with a requisition for the arrest of Thos. W. Dorr, waited upon Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire who respectfully, but firmly declined obeying the requisition. Gov. Arnold was well treated, though he was told in respectful language, that he did not represent the legal Governor of Rhode Island.

The Boston Transcript says the passage money of the steamer Britannia on her recent voyage to that city from Liverpool, will exceed $15,000, which, with $8060, the proportion applicable to this voyage, of the £80,000 per annum paid to this line by the British Government, will amount to $23,000 exclusive of receipts for freight and specie. The net earnings of the voyage must amount to $11,000, over and above all expenses.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

I PROMISED a further communication on the subjects embraced in the recent decisions of the Circuit Court, in the cases carried up from the District Court of Cape Fear. I will now fulfil that promise.

In the matter of John M. Casaux, at the first hearing in the Stated Court, exceptions were filed by counsel for the creditors—1st, upon the ground that the petitioner had by an assignment given preference to one of his creditors, which it was contended was fraudulent. 2d. That the Court had no authority, *at Chambers*, to order publications and grant decrees of bankruptcy. The exceptions were overruled and the party was decreed a bankrupt. From this decision the counsel appealed. His Honor Judge Daniel, decided that no appeal lies under the act, from an interlocutory decree; and therefore took no cognizance of the case.

Calvin J. Houston's case was framed with the view of ascertaining the true construction of the 7th section of the bankrupt act. The petitioner resides in the District of Pamlico. His counsel moved that publication be made and that his case be heard, for a decree of bankruptcy, in the District of Cape Fear. This case was adjourned to the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court adjudged, as I had uniformly done, that the language in that section, in reference to the District in which the petitioner resides, does not mean the whole State as a District, but is restricted to the Sub-Districts. The case of Neill Johnson was sent up by adjournment, on motion of his counsel, to test the authority of the District Court to grant a decree of discharge and certificate at Chambers, in the District in which the bankrupt resides. On this question I had no doubt, and should not have adjourned it but for the opinion and solicitation of respectable counsel. And I should not now take the liberty of making any remarks on it, were it not that the decision embraces the question intended to be made by counsel in Casaux's case. The decision is very important, especially to petitioners within the District of Cape Fear—it is, in short, that the District Court has no authority to grant decrees of bankruptcy at Chambers, to persons within the District. But the decision shall speak for itself. Here it is.

"IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of Neill Johnson, an inhabitant of the District of Cape Fear, in the State and District of North Carolina, upon a petition for a final discharge and certificate as a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress, approved the 19th of August, 1841. In this case it is stated, that by the District Judge, the petitioner having been previously decreed a bankrupt, on the 25th day of April 1842, filed a petition for a final discharge and certificate, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Cape Fear, and on the 23 day of May 1842, moved by his attorney in open Court, that a day might be named for the hearing of the said petition before the Judge of the District Court at Chambers, wheresoever he might be at the said day so to be named; and his Honor being willing to hear the said petition at Fayetteville, in the said District, on the 1st Monday in August, 1842, but doubting his power under the Act of Congress to hear the petition for a final discharge, and to decree a certificate at Chambers, or at any other place than the town Wilmington, where the Stated Courts for the said District are by law to be held, did thereupon, in his discretion, adjourn to the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina, the question whether the District Judge had power to decree, at Chambers, the discharge and certificate prayed for.

By the 6th section of the Act of Congress, it is declared that the District Court in every District shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy arising under this Act, and every other act which may hereafter be passed on the subject of bankruptcy; the said jurisdiction to be exercised summarily, in the nature of summary proceedings in Equity; and for this purpose the said District Court shall always be deemed to be open. One main object of the provision just quoted, was evidently despatch; and with that view is the District Court empowered to hold as many sessions for hearing cases in bankruptcy as the exigencies of the community shall require. But in all the proceedings directed or authorized by the Statute, the character and *identity* of the *Court* seem to be contemplated; it is the *Court* by whom the requisite measures are to be taken. Some aid in interpreting this section of the Act of Congress, may be obtained from the reference it contains to summary proceedings in Courts of Equity, for the accomplishment of which these Courts are considered as always open; for instance, the awarding of writs of Injunction and Ne Exeat. Judges in Chancery grant these writs summarily, and when not sitting as a Court, but all subsequent proceedings upon them are had as acts of *the Court*. By parity with this practice in Chancery, to which the Act of Congress probably refers, the District Judge might regularly receive petitions, and perhaps order a summons or notice for the hearing of the question of bankruptcy; but the return of notices or process should be into the District Court proper, and much more is it thought should the decision of every question affecting the rights of the petitioner or his creditors, be before the same tribunal, as regularly constituted and described by law. With respect to the *place* at which the proceedings in bankruptcy are either to be commenced or prosecuted, the 7th section of the Act of Congress gives the rule. By this section it is declared, that all petitions by any bankrupt, or by any creditor against any bankrupt, and all proceedings in the case to the close thereof, shall be in the District Court, within and for the District in which the person supposed to be a bankrupt shall reside or have his place of business at the time when such petition is filed, except when otherwise provided by this Act.

There can be no question, that any proceeding in bankruptcy, to conform to the language so plainly expressed in this section, must, from the petition down to the final decree, inclusive, take place within the District of the bankrupt's residence, or that in which was situated his place of business at the time of filing his petition. The State of North Carolina, however, constitutes of itself one District, and that is sub-divided into three smaller separate Districts, distinguished by the Act of Congress of April 29th, 1802, by certain geographical boundaries and limits set forth in sections 8th and 9th of the Act, viz: the District of Cape Fear, of Albemarle, and of Pamlico; and it has been made a question whether the 7th section of the Bankrupt Law, which requires all proceedings to be had in the District of the bankrupt's residence, would be complied with, by the inception and prosecution at *any* place within the State of North Carolina, of a case in bankruptcy, the subject of it being a citizen and resident of the State. At first view, some ambiguity might seem to grow out of the language of the law, when compared with the arrangement of the Districts within the State of North Carolina. Upon a closer consideration, however, such ambiguity is deemed rather apparent than real. The sub-division of the State was doubtless intended for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the several Districts respectively, in their ordinary business in the Courts. In instances of bankruptcy, the causes when under travelling and expenses of every kind burthensome and inconvenient, may be supposed to operate with augmented influence, and in a proportionate degree to call for such a construction of the laws as would remove or mitigate the evils which had prompted to a division of the State. The seventh section of the Bankrupt Law should therefore receive that interpretation which will insure to the utmost, these desirable results. Such an interpretation accords as well with the language as with the objects of this law. In conclusion, it is the opinion of the Judge of the Circuit Court, upon the matters adjourned in this case, that the District Judge has not the power, out of *Court*, either to make a decree declaring the party bankrupt or awarding to him a final discharge and certificate as such, but that a decree to either effect must be the act of the Court, performed in Court; and it is further the opinion of the Judge of the Circuit Court, that the petition in this case, and all proceedings had thereon to the close thereof, should be had and prosecuted in the District of Cape Fear, in which it appears that the petitioner resided at the time of filing his petition.

August 15, 1842."

And now let me say, in advance, that the remarks which I shall make on this subject, are not intended by any means to lessen the authority of the decision or detract from the merits of its author, for I am satisfied that learned Judge acted under the influence of the purest motives; and I will not say that his decision is not correct. But with all due deference and respect for his station and professional talents, and without the least design or wish to impugn his judgment, I feel it a duty I owe to myself, to state some of the reasons which influenced me in assuming the power to pass the decrees which are now declared to be erroneous. I foresaw the difficulties which I should have to encounter by the discrepancies in the bankrupt act, as applicable to the peculiar structure of the Courts in this State, and to the local interests of the parties concerned; and I early and earnestly sought members of Congress so to amend the law as to afford me the necessary facilities for despatch in the execution. But the subject was referred to a committee, where it sleeps, probably, the sleep of death.

My residence is in the District of Cape Fear, at a considerable distance from all the Stated places of holding Court. Seeing that *despatch* was one of the leading features of the law—and knowing that in the *ordinary* course, trials could be had in the Stated Courts only at intervals of six months, with great delay of justice, I hit upon the expedient of holding a Special Court at *Chambers*, for the purpose of receiving petitions from every part of the State, and of ordering publications of notice, and I considered it within the purview of the act and of my general powers, to grant decrees of bankruptcy there, on cases occurring within the District of Cape Fear. This I did, not unadvisedly, but after mature reflection and research, aided by the bar of this State and by able jurists of the bench and bar at the North.

By the act to establish Judicial Courts, passed the 24th September, 1789, sec. 3, "The District Judge shall have power to hold Special Courts at his discretion"—"that the Special Courts shall be held at the same place in each District as the Stated Courts, or in Districts that have two, at either of them, in the discretion of the Judge, *or at such other place in the District, as the nature of the business and his discretion shall direct.*"

This was the general provision before the establishment of Courts in North Carolina; but by the act of the 4th of June, 1790, Courts were established here, "with all the powers of other District Courts." By this act, there was but one Court for this State, and that was held at Newbern; but by the act of 29th of April, 1802, North Carolina was divided into three Districts, with Courts to be held at Edenton for Albemarle, at Newbern for Pamlico, and at Wilmington for Cape Fear.

Soon after I came on the bench, I found it necessary to ascertain my powers for holding Special Courts at Chambers; and, lest I should be influenced in my construction of the acts of Congress on this subject, by the bias of self-interest, I consulted Judge Peters, a profound jurist then of Philadelphia, and he gave it as his opinion that I had the discretionary power in question. And I likewise consulted Chief Justice Marshall, who gave a similar opinion. Ever since then, and probably before, it has been the practice in North Carolina to hold Special Courts at Chambers for the trial of libels for Seamen's wages, for salvage, for prize, and other admiralty and maritime causes which would not admit of delay without serious injury; and no objection has ever been made.

During the last war with England, the District Courts were so crowded with suits under the restriction laws of that day, and of prize cases, that I found it indispensably necessary to hold Courts at home, and to pass many decrees there. Some of these cases were carried up to the Circuit Court, where every advantage was sought which the ingenuity of the most learned counsel and special pleaders could devise, and no exception was taken to the jurisdiction of the Court at Chambers. One of these cases, of vast importance, was carried up to the Supreme Court, and there, after a critical test of all its technicalities, the judgment of the District Court was affirmed.

The decree of bankruptcy is an interlocutory decree, and is seldom resisted. Exceptions have been taken to fraudulent assignments, &c. but they have been uniformly overruled at the first hearing. The real points of contest are postponed to the final hearing. Just so a decretal order for an injunction, which is interlocutory—the merits are heard at the final hearing of the bill.

In the Rules of practice for the Courts of the United States, promulgated by the Supreme Court, at January term, 1842, in the 3d Rule, "Any Judge of the Circuit Court, as well in vacation as in term, may, at Chambers, or on the rule days at the Clerk's office, make and direct all such interlocutory orders, rules and other proceedings, preparatory to the hearing of all causes upon their merits, in the same manner and with the same effect as the Court could make and direct the same in term, &c." Injunctions may be granted by a Judge in vacation—Rule 55.

These Rules bear a strong analogy to the powers intended to be vested in the Judge under the bankrupt law. Proceedings are to be summary—the Court is to be always open. Despatch is everything to the honest bankrupt, whose energies, physical and mental, are prostrated, and who is anxiously looking for his day of deliverance; but laboring under the dread apprehension that the law will be repealed ere he obtains his discharge. These considerations, however, will avail nothing, if the law be clear of doubt. *Stare decisis* is the maxim which will and ought to govern. Perhaps I do not properly appreciate the reasoning of the Judge where he considers the term *Court* used in the act, as excluding that of *Judge* not used. I have always been in the habit of using the words *Judge* and *Court*, indiscriminately, as convertible terms, unless there was an obvious distinction in the use of them, which I do not perceive in the language and design of this act. *The Judge doth order—or the Court doth order*, in legal parlance is not uncommon. But supposing the word *Court* to be used in the act in a strict sense, still I have endeavored to show that it was a *Court* that I held at Chambers, and that I had authority for holding it.

The Judge admits that the District Judge may regularly receive petitions, and perhaps order a summons or notice for the hearing of the question of bankruptcy. This word *perhaps*, used, it may be inadvertently, implies a doubt. But I can perceive no cause whatever for doubt. I do not believe that Congress intended that the District Judge of North Carolina, on the receipt of petitions in bankruptcy from every part of the State, which are coming in daily, should travel to Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, merely to order publications of notice.

I have now given my reasons for the course I pursued, and have only to add that my motives were honest and conscientious. And I feel assured that his Honor Judge Daniel, took no pleasure in making a decision which bears hard on bankrupts; but that his motives too were pure and disinterested. I submit to his decision, as I am bound to do.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, August 26, 1842. 17-1w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.—Yancey is the only county heard from since our last. Morehead 523, Henry 493. In 1840, Morehead 392, Saunders 417.

ANOTHER TARIFF BILL.—By reference to our Congressional synopsis, it will be seen that the House of Representatives have passed another Tariff bill. It is pretty much the same with the bill recently vetoed by the President, save that the Distribution clause is left out, and tea and coffee are admitted free of duty, when imported in American vessels.

The fate of the bill is considered doubtful. It may pass the Senate, but it is thought so many amendments will be tacked on to it as to endanger its final passage through the House, even should a quorum of that body be present, of which there are serious doubts.

The Globe expresses the belief that the President will sign it, should it get through Congress.

P.S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, from which it will be seen that the bill has passed the Senate.

STORM.—A severe storm was experienced North of us on Wednesday last. At Baltimore, Petersburg and other places, considerable damage was sustained.

We had a storm here on the same day, though perhaps not with the same violence. We have heard of no damage about town, save the blowing down of a few shade trees.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—This ancient Military Association, under the command of Major John H. Cook, celebrated its Forty-ninth Anniversary on Tuesday the 23d inst. by a Target Firing, Dinner, &c. We were sorry the weather proved so unfavorable, but learn that every thing passed off well. Capt. A. M. Campbell was the successful competitor for the prize.

We are gratified to say, that the Company still sustains its well-earned reputation for skilful manœuvring and correct military deportment.

"The Fayetteville Riflemen," recently formed, paraded our streets on Thursday evening last, under the command of Capt. Wm. H. Bayne. They made a very imposing appearance. We wish the Captain success in his new vocation, and trust his corps will prove a valuable auxiliary in reviving the ancient military spirit of our town.

MARYLAND.—The Whigs of Maryland held a State Convention in Baltimore on Wednesday last, and organized by appointing one President, three Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries. A large number of Delegates were in attendance.

The Convention put forth an able Address to the People of the State, setting forth the principles and views of the Whig party, and nominating HENRY CLAY of Kentucky as their candidate for the Presidency. The Address was unanimously adopted.

In the last Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle we find a letter to the Editor, dated Washington City, August 17th, from which we make the following extract:

"I learned with satisfaction that the Postmaster General is anxious to transfer the transportation of the great Southern Mail back to the old route, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden and Columbia, if a contract can be made to accomplish the distance between Washington City and Augusta, via Raleigh &c. in the same time that it can be done via Charleston. The only difficulty to overcome is between Raleigh and Columbia, where the mail is transported by stages; and it requires a rate of transportation of seven miles per hour between these points. This would be thought nothing of by the Northern contractors, and ought to be accomplished by Southern ones."

We hope that some of the enterprizing contractors on this route will take the matter in hand. We think that the contract would be profitable to them, and would give increased facilities to a large section of country deeply interested in it.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Sarah L. Dorsey, Esq., bearer of despatches from Gen. Waddy Thompson, our Minister to Mexico, arrived at Savannah on the 23d inst. The despatches are said to be very important,—relating to our difficulties.

Great excitement prevailed in that country, and the U. S. Government was denounced in the most bitter terms.

Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Bocanegra had not arrived there when Mr. D. left.

Santa Anna was making use of all means in his power to augment the revenue and increase the army, which already amounted to 50,000 effective men.

The two steamers recently purchased in England were to be manned by English officers and seamen, and will transport to Mexico 2000 men, all prepared for warlike purposes.

Ministers had been despatched from Mexico to all the South American Republics, soliciting succor, representing that the U. S. would conquer Mexico, and unless the Mexicans were enabled to resist her aggressions, the U. S. would proceed to embrace in her mighty grasp the whole of the Southern continent.

The Republic of Colombia had agreed to furnish 2000 men, and more pecuniary aid. The others had not been heard from.

The whole of the Texan prisoners who had been liberated had left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz. Some were only 40 miles distant, and the remainder were in Vera Cruz awaiting the arrival of a vessel which was to convey them to Galveston. Many had been confined in the Hospital with yellow fever, a number of whom had died.

Upwards of 20,000 men had been ordered to the frontier of Texas, for the purpose of conquering it.

FROM FLORIDA.—Col. Worth issued an order a short time since, declaring the war ended, but from later accounts, it appears that hostilities have recommenced.

A few days since, a party of four or five whites were out hunting, when they were attacked by about 40 Creek Indians who were lying in ambush. Two of them were killed, and the others made their escape, though all were badly wounded. The Indians then proceeded to a house in the neighborhood, killed one white man and one negro, and wounded two others.

A party of ten or fifteen whites attacked the Indians on the afternoon of the same day, who made a vigorous resistance. Three of the whites were wounded the first fire. Being soon after reinforced, they drove the Indians into the swamp with some loss on both sides. Six whites were wounded, one of whom has since died.

A company of 75 volunteers had gone in pursuit, determined to continue the chase until the enemy were overtaken.

THE TREATY.—We announced briefly in our last, that the Senate had ratified the Treaty with England. The discussion occupied four days. The vote on the ratification was *thirty-nine* Yeas to *nine* Nays.

We copy from the National Intelligencer the following remarks relative to the Treaty:—

"When we consider the variety of subjects which the Treaty is supposed to embrace, their magnitude, and the obvious and acknowledged difficulty of some of them; and when we consider the state of the country, and the effects of that unhappy party spirit, which, in regard to other important subjects, so much distracts our public councils, this strong and decisive majority, necessarily made up of members of all parties, reflects the highest credit upon those who have conducted the negotiation, and gives the fullest assurance that the National honor has been maintained, and all the great interests affected by the Treaty effectually upheld and promoted.

"Most sincerely and cordially do we felicitate the country on this auspicious result; and we may properly congratulate the World on the event, since, if any of the difficulties, now settled, had terminated in war between the United States and England, such a war must have convulsed the globe. We cannot but indulge the hope that this favorable settlement of affairs with England is but the first, in a series of measures and events, tending to restore the country to its former prosperity. Let us hail it as the welcome harbinger of better times!

"Up to the last year, the Boundary Question had lingered along, events occurring but too frequently, in the mean time, to create new exasperations, and difficulties springing up in regard to other subjects of interest and sensitiveness. Formal diplomatic correspondence seemed to do nothing towards terminating, or even allaying, these controversies. In this state of things, the new English Ministry resolved to gratify at once their sense of the importance of an immediate adjustment, and their respect for the Government of the United States, by sending a Special and Extraordinary Mission. For this work of reconciliation and grace they selected Lord Ashburton; and surely a wiser or a better choice could not have been made. Lord Ashburton arrived at Washington about five months ago, and was received by the President, and Members of Congress of all parties, and by the citizens of this place, with distinguished respect and civility. To all this kindness he has made full and just return. His general intercourse in our society has been most agreeable; and now that, having accomplished his work, he has left us, probably again never to visit our city, it is but justice to say that he has left among all classes a deep and most favorable impression of his character and deportment. A man advanced in life, fully acquainted for many years with affairs between his own country and ours, always endeavoring in his public conduct to preserve amity between them, he came to this country, not to enter upon a career of showy diplomacy, or to swell the volume, already too large, of unproductive correspondence, but to sit down to existing topics, in a business-like way, to treat them frankly and fairly, to see what he could do, and what he could not, and to remove all obstacles, as far as he could. We fully believe all this to be true of his objects and purposes. As he is reported to have said of himself, he 'came not to make difficulties, but to make a Treaty.' We have heard the Commissioners of the States of MAINE and MASSACHUSETTS, who had necessarily much intercourse with him, speak, in terms as sincere as complimentary, of the frankness, good faith, kindness and evenness of temper, which he invariably displayed in all their interviews with him. In a word, every voice speaks well of this 'fine old English gentleman.' Long may he yet live to enjoy the satisfaction of reflecting on the good he has accomplished!

"It is no more than just also to say, that, from the moment of the annunciation of Lord Ashburton's mission, the conduct of our Government in this matter has been both wise and judicious. The first object was to settle, if possible, the long-contested Boundary question, by agreement and compromise; a settlement rendered so much more difficult than it would have been by the necessity of consulting the inclinations and wishes of two important States of the Union. Of the industry and ability with which this important affair has been conducted, we have already expressed our opinion fully and frankly. In addition to which, we ought not to withhold from the Secretary of State the credit due for the comprehensive and business-like manner in which he commenced and prosecuted the whole negotiation. In the conduct of it he discarded all local feeling, and showed that he was governed by a truly national spirit and ambition. Whilst on a great Eastern question he consulted Eastern men and Eastern interests, on matters affecting other portions of the Union he consulted with equal sedulousness those whose feelings and interests were peculiarly involved in them.

"Those who have been most opposed to Mr. Webster's remaining in the Cabinet are understood to admit that it was fortunate for the country that he was there at this important juncture. We doubt whether any other citizen would have had it in his power to bring the affair to so happy an issue. Able as he has heretofore shown himself in the Senate, he has proved himself no less wise in counsel, and resolute in action. We say this, upon information upon which we rely, derived as it is from those who have been actors in the negotiation, or made acquainted with its merits.

"The treaty itself, which has been ratified by this Government, cannot be published and proclaimed before it has been ratified by both Governments. It is understood, however, that it provides for the settlement, not only of the boundary question, but of other important matters, of which probably we shall be soon able to lay before our readers, though not in official form, all the material points of the adjustment."

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that Wm. S. Derrick, Esq., of the Diplomatic Bureau in the Department of State, will proceed immediately to England with the ratified Treaty, and is expected to bring back the formal ratification of it by the Queen of Great Britain. The Treaty will then be officially proclaimed and published.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 22d, a great many private bills were acted upon.

The Tariff bill, passed this day by the House, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On Tuesday, the principal part of the day was spent in debate on the bill from the House regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested election, &c.

On Wednesday, the same bill occupied a considerable part of the day, and several amendments were made to it. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. Crittenden wished the bill to be read now, but objection being made, it was laid over.

The resolution from the House fixing Monday as the day for adjournment, was taken up and laid on the table.

On Thursday, the Tariff bill occupied the greater part of the day, and a great many amendments were made to it.

The joint resolution from the House, relating to the attendance of members of Congress, was taken up and ordered to a second reading.

On Friday, the bill making an appropriation to erect a marine hospital at or near Ocracocke, N. C., was read a third time and passed.

The Tariff bill occupied the greater part of the day.

On Saturday, the amendments to the Tariff bill were engrossed, and the bill read a third time and passed, 24 to 23,—Messrs. Graham and Mangum voting in the negative.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Tariff question was the principal subject agitated.

A bill submitted by Mr. McKennan of Pa., having the same provisions with the bill just vetoed by the President, with the exception of the Distribution clause, and a proviso making tea and coffee duty free when imported in American vessels, was taken up and discussed,—Messrs. Roosevelt, Holmes, Gordon and Fillmore taking part in the debate.

Mr. Fillmore stated that he should vote for the bill introduced by Mr. McKennan. He would yield the principle of Distribution, against his better judgment—against the vote he had formerly given—and in reference to the great, prevailing, and extended distress of the country. He yielded to the country—to the imperative necessity of the case.

The House having decided to take Mr. McKennan's bill in lieu of others offered, the vote was taken on its engrossment, and resulted in a tie,—101 for engrossment, 101 against it.

Mr. Thompson of Indiana moved a reconsideration of the vote on engrossment, and it was carried, 106 to 98.

The question on engrossment then came up again, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed. Yeas 105, nays 102.

The previous question was then demanded, and the bill was passed, 105 yeas to 103 nays.

After its passage, Mr. Randolph moved to amend the title by striking it out, and inserting, "A bill to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports." The amendment was adopted.

[All of the N. C. Delegation voted against the bill with the exception of Messrs. Stanly and Rencher, whose votes are not recorded.]

On Tuesday, the bill relating to Post Roads was taken up in Committee of the Whole, a number of amendments were adopted, and it was laid aside, to be reported.

On motion of Mr. Stanly, the Committee took up the bill making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital near Ocracocke, N. C., and after some remarks from Messrs. Cave Johnson and Stanly, the bill was amended, and laid aside, to be reported.

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll made a report from the committee of conference in relation to the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the Senate's amendments to the Contingency bill. The report was read and concurred in.

On Wednesday, not much business was done. A resolution was adopted to adjourn on Monday.

On Thursday, the Fortification bill was taken up and passed.

The bill relating to Post Roads was also passed.

A joint resolution, relating to the attendance of members of Congress, was offered, debated at some length, and finally passed. It provides that from and after the present session of Congress, every member should, at the close of every session, on or before receiving the balance due to him for pay and mileage, deliver to the Sergeant-at-arms an account, duly certified, of the number of days of such member's actual attendance in either House during such session, and the number of days which he had been detained from such House by sickness; for which, on the closing of his account, he should be paid, and also for Sundays, and such days as either House should not have been in session; but no member should receive compensation for any day of voluntary absence from the service of either House, when such House was in session.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, went into the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the Navy, but the subject was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

On Friday, a bill to repeal the provision of the Land Act of last session, which suspends the operation of that act in the event of duties being laid upon imports at a higher rate than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, was passed, 104 to 86.

The Remedial Justice bill was also passed. It had previously passed the Senate.

On Saturday, not much important business was done.

MR. CLAY.—This enlightened statesman has been nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs of Maryland, in State Convention assembled; and from nearly all parts of the Union, we meet with accounts of large and enthusiastic meetings of the People, favorable to his election.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Davidson county, Ten., was held at Nashville on the 15th. One of the resolutions adopted pledged the meeting to use all lawful endeavors to advance and secure the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency. The Hon. John Bell, Hon. E. H. Foster, an others, addressed the meeting.

A great Clay meeting has held at New Haven, Con., a few days since; and meetings have recently been held in several counties in Virginia.

MR. UPSHUR ON THE VETO POWER.—In a pamphlet published by this gentleman some years ago, entitled "A Brief Inquiry into the true nature and character of the Federal Government, he takes strong ground against the Veto power granted in the Constitution. We give an extract. "It is more appropriate at this juncture, (says the Richmond Whig,) as Mr. Upshur is supposed to be the author of the last Veto; there being no other man in the Cabinet capable of the cool and gratuitous insult to the Legislature implied in its closing paragraph, or who was advised of the fact, that a majority of two-thirds could overrule the Veto."

"Another striking imperfection of the Constitution, as respects the Executive Department, is found in the Veto Power. *The right to forbid the People to pass whatever laws they please is the right to deprive them of self-government.* It is a power which can never be entrusted to *one man*, or any number of men, short of the People themselves, without the certain destruction of public liberty. It is true that each department of the Government should be armed with a certain power of self-protection against the assaults of the other departments; and the Executive, probably, stands most in need of such protection. But the Veto Power, as it stands in the Constitution, goes far beyond this object. It is, in effect, a power in the Executive Department to forbid all action in any other. It is true that, notwithstanding the Veto of the President, a law may still be passed, provided *two-thirds* of each House of Congress agree therein; but it is obvious that the cases are very rare in which such concurrences could be expected. In cases of plain necessity or policy the Veto would not be applied; and those of doubtful necessity or policy would rarely be carried by a majority so large as two-thirds of each House. And yet in these it may be just as important that the public will should be carried out, as in cases of less doubt and difficulty. It may be also that a President may oppose the passage of laws of THE PLAINEST AND MOST PRESSING NECESSITY. And if he should do so, it would certainly give him a most improper power over the People, to enable him to prevent the most necessary legislation, with only one-third of each House of Congress in his favor. There is something incongruous in this union of Legislative and Executive powers in the same man. Perhaps it is proper that there should be a power somewhere to check hasty and ill considered legislation, and that power may as well be entrusted to the President as to any other authority. But it is not necessary that it should be great enough to prevent all legislation, nor to control in any respect the free exercise of the legislative will. It would be quite enough for the security of the rights of the Executive, and quite enough to ensure temperate and wise legislation, to authorize the President merely to send back to the Legislature for reconsideration any law which he disapproved. By thus affording to that body time and opportunity for reflection, with all the additional lights which the President himself could throw upon the subject, we should have every reasonable security for the due exercise of the legislative wisdom, and a fair expression of the public will. But if, after all this, the Legislature in both branches should still adhere to their opinion, the theory and the sound practice of all our institutions require that *their* decision should be binding and final."

The Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette has come out for Mr. Clay. It supported Mr. Van Buren during his administration. "The conclusion we have come to (says the Editor,) to support Henry Clay for the Presidency is not a precipitate one; we have considered the step well; we have examined, to the extent of our abilities, the measures of the two great parties of the country, and we have been led to the conclusion that of all others proposed the Whig measures are the best adapted to bring relief to the country, and give prosperity and happiness to the people."—Very good reasons.

GREAT FALLING OFF IN THE CUSTOMS.—The New York Express states that the falling off in the Customs within the last month has been most appalling, and will, when known at Washington, have a deep and abiding effect. "The receipts at this Custom House (says the Express,) for the month of July, we are informed from a source which we are assured is entitled to entire confidence, is only about two hundred thousand dollars. This comparatively small sum is the receipt of one month in the great port of New York, where two-thirds, or fourteen of the twenty-one millions of dollars, have been the year's collections from customs alone. If this is a fair portion of the collections in other ports, then the receipts for July throughout the country have been but three hundred thousand dollars, or about three and a half millions a year. It cannot be possible that this small amount can be the *pro rata* portion of the whole receipts for twelve months—for we can easily conceive that merchants and importers have been cautious how they introduced goods during the first month of the new tariff—nevertheless it is a strong and marked change, and one that must be felt. The reduction of the tariff to twenty per cent., with the admission of tea, coffee, and numberless other important articles free, has no doubt been the cause of this sudden and extraordinary falling off in the receipts of the public revenue, and should the months of August and September compare in any respect to that of July, the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Committee of Ways and Means will be altogether deficient and of no practical value. In addition to this sudden diminution of receipts there will soon be very heavy calls on the Treasury in the shape of debentures, as very many articles will be exported for the benefit of drawback, some of which will be again introduced at the lower duty. Nothing is easier than to send brandies, gin, &c. &c. to St. Johns, Bermuda, or any neighboring foreign port, and to bring the same back for the benefit of difference in duty. The time occupied would be small, and at the present low rate of freights the expense would be trifling."

A steam car has been put in operation for the purpose of conveying passengers to the top of the Bunker Hill Monument. A number of ladies and gentlemen have made the ascent, which is said to be perfectly safe, and very agreeable. About four minutes are occupied in the ascent, and only about half that time in the descent. The car will accommodate six persons standing.

The Crops.—The planters on the Cape Fear are now busily engaged in the rice harvest. The yield of many fields is much beyond the average of late years and fully equal to it in all.

Corn is still quite promising in appearance, and will doubtless gather well.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Tyler.—In Mr. Ingersoll's famous protest against Mr. Adams's report, the following assertion occurs:

"Most of the troubles experienced by the present and penultimate administrations, including the overthrow of the latter, are attributable to supererogatory Executive efforts, beyond Executive duty, to repair disordered finances, disordered by ill judged and calamitous acts."

Now after throwing away the froth from this matter, we discover that Mr. Ingersoll means to say that the trouble which the nation is now enduring has been brought about by the attempt of the President, Mr. Van Buren, or Gen. Jackson, or both, to regulate the currency, and their dynasty was overthrown as a punishment for their rash attempt beyond Executive duty. That is true, undoubtedly; and Mr. Tyler "drunk with rage or madly brave," is perpetuating the evil by his ill-judged efforts to interfere in the same way, and bringing upon himself the same censure and the same fate, by the same cause.

Mr. Ingersoll continues—

"The people will hold the majority of the House of Representatives responsible for this their appropriate and chief office. It is disreputable to them that restoration so easy has been long deferred."

If this is true, and the Tyler men endorse it by their high approval of the report generally, then Mr. Tyler ought to have left with that majority of the House of Representatives the exercise of the power constitutionally vested in them, and now referred to them by Mr. Tyler's most able advocate. Yet when that majority presented to Mr. Tyler a plan for supplying the treasury, he removed from them the *responsibility* of failure, and appropriated to himself the dishonor of an empty treasury, by applying the *veto* to the act; and what makes Mr. Ingersoll's argument operative against himself, is the fact that with his own vetoes of the true duty and responsibility of the House of Representatives, and the consequently improper veto of the President, he (Mr. Ingersoll) paid for his Fourth of July meat and wine at the President's table by the flattering and (now by his own assertion) false sentiment, "Veto and ditto."

Did Mr. Ingersoll, in thus addressing the President, intend to tempt him to his own undoing?

The *Penultimate* administration brought misery upon the people, and disgrace and ruin upon itself, by not leaving in the hands of the House of Representatives the business of the currency and the revenue—and the present administration is lauded for its ignorant interference. What a minister of mischief is the author of that report!! Coaxing Mr. Tyler to the edge of the precipice, flattering him with the applause of a veto, and an invitation to a "*ditto*," until he topples from his slippery place, and then pointing vauntingly down to the wreck of an *ultimate* Executive that was wheedled into self-destruction, by the coaxing of its legitimate enemy. The Mephistopheles of Mr. Tyler will lead him to perdition, and laugh at his undoing.

United States Gazette.

The National Intelligencer mentions a heavy domestic affliction sustained by Mr. Pickens, Representative in Congress from South Carolina, since his late visit to his residence in Carolina. He had been but a few days at home when he lost by death his wife and his only son, though both were apparently in health when he first met them.

It is reported that Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun had "a flare up," in the Senate on Saturday, on the Treaty subject, which has widened the breach already existing.

A Fruitless Search.—There is a man at Wheeling who has set out in search of the individual who first nominated John Tyler. The number of aspirants to that honor, who sprung up a year ago, have since satisfactorily proved that they were not entitled to the honor. Where is "the man who nominated John Tyler."

We learn, with great pain, that Isaac Rand Jackson, Esq. United States Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Denmark, died at Copenhagen on the 27th of July, after an illness of three weeks.—*Nat. Int.*

The Governor of Illinois and the Mormons.—The St. Louis Republican, on the authority of a letter from Quincy, Illinois, states that since the election in that State, Governor Carlin has resolved to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, and deliver up Joe Smith and A. P. Rockwell. The Sheriff of Hancock county, elected at the recent election, being a Mormon, the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Adams county. The Sheriff repaired to Nauvoo and arrested Smith and Rockwell, when a *habeas corpus* was issued by some of the Nauvoo authorities, and the prisoners taken out of the Sheriff's custody and released. The Sheriff has just returned from Quincy and reported the facts. The letter adds that it was currently reported that Gov. Carlin was then in the act of issuing orders calling out the military, to enforce the arrest, and it was expected they would march on the day following for Nauvoo. It was however confidently believed, that when the troops should reach the city, Joe and his colleague would have absconded.

The Economy and Honesty of Van Buren's Administration.—It appears that the Post Office Department has now on hand $68,000 worth of mail bags more than it has occasion for. They are the remains of a lucrative job given to a partizan for political services.

MARRIED,

In Stanly county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOHN McDOWELL of Bladen, to Miss MARY RANDLE.

In Davidson county, on the 18th, Mr. HENDERSON ADAMS to Mrs. DOBSON.

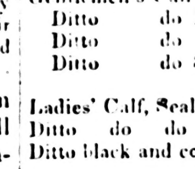
DIED,

In this county, on the 23d inst., Mrs. HANNAH RAY, wife of Mr. Malcom Ray, aged 71 years.

At Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 21st inst., after an illness of four weeks, ALIGAIL ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Isaac B. and Catharine Kelly, aged 15 months.

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE.

PRICES REDUCED.



THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Big Boot, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market, has received a Large and General Assortment, (135 cases,) BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of

Gentlemen's Calf and Seal fine Boots,
Ditto do Kip, Seal and peg'd do,
Ditto do Water Proof do,
Ditto do Seal, Morocco, Prunella and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Prunella Boots,
Ditto do do do do do Shoes,
Ditto black and colored Florentine Gaiters and half Gaiters, figured and plain,
Ditto do do Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Ditto Morocco and Silk quilted Buskins,
Misses' Morocco, Seal, Kid & Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Childrens' Leather, Morocco, and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
2200 pairs Mens' Kip and coarse Brogans,
1300 do do Leather Boots and Shoes,
1000 do do common Leather and Morocco Slippers.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented. Being assured from many years experience, that the cash system is the safest, both for the vender and purchaser; that those who may have cash to give in exchange for their purchases would prefer to pay such advance only as profits, as the merchant in general business, hazarding nothing in the credit system, would be entitled to receive. I have selected my present stock with direct reference to this plan of doing business for the future. I purchased with, and determined to sell for, Cash or its equivalent. Therefore, persons wishing credit may find at other establishments that indulgence which, from motives of policy, I must deny; as I consider doing business on a small scale more profitable than transactions more extensive, with no pay at all, as in some instances.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase for Cash, will find it to their interest to examine my stock. S. T. HAWLEY.

August 31, 1842. 17-6w

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment either to myself or to Mr. John Munn.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I shall sell the Tract of LAND lying on the waters of McLennon's Creek, known as the McLeod Land, containing about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, on the 31st day of October next, for ready money. The Plantation is a valuable one, and would employ a number of hands to great advantage. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, &c. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

August 24, 1842. 17-6w

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Friday last, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh, E J Hale, H & E J Lilly, D A Ray, J Johnson, Dr J C Smith, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover, S T Hawley, C J & R M Orrell, E W Willkings, W McIntyre, Gardner & McKethan, J D Williams, J R Gee, Beaver Creek Co., and C Montagne, of this place; and for M Autry, Waugh & Murchison, W P Waugh, A Springs, T C Pfohl, J & W Murphy, C T King, T Munroe and N Stewart, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for C T Haigh, Gardner & McKethan, B Rose, Little River Co., C Benbow, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co., and J Huske & Son, of this place; and for Salisbury Co., R Foster, and T C Pfohl, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on Saturday, Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 22.—Schr. Alaric from New York. 23.—Schr. Eliza Jane from Baltimore.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.—Brig John A. Lancaster for Philadelphia. 19.—Schr. North Carolina for Philadelphia. 23.—Schr. Farmer for St. Domingo. 25.—Brig Rebecca for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUGUST 31.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	65 a 70	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2¼ a 2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 a 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto,	5½	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)	7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 24.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 3 75 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 63 a 65; Salt, coarse, 32 a 35, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has gone up to 2 25, the rate of sales on Monday. No Tar has come in since last weekly report.

Timber.—Mill timber of fair quality has been sold at 4 dis., 90 days credit. A better kind brings 5 dis.

Lumber.—No sales making.

Bacon.—Parcels of sides and shoulders bring 6½ cts. Hams command 9 and 10, and are scarce.

Lard.—Sales in barrels at 7 and in kegs at 8 cents per lb.

Corn.—Some at the wharf from the up-country is selling out at 65 cents.

Sales of river shingles at 1 30 per M.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my FALL and WINTER Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Sole Leather, Cotton Bagging, (very heavy) 44 inches, Rope, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery and Glass Ware of all kinds, 1 doz. Rowland's best Mill Saws, and a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold very low. All wanting to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. BRANSON.

August 31, 1842. 17-8w

FOR SALE.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
660 sacks Liverpool Salt,
60 hhds. Molasses,
200 kegs Nails,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1 do. Bar Lead and Shot,
150 bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. old Java do.
30 hhds. Porto Rico, N. Orleans and St. Croix Sugars,
60 sides Sole Leather,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
300 lbs. prime Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder,
10 crates Crockery,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
500 lbs. Putty,
20 boxes Tea, (fresh and good,)
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
160 kegs White Lead,
75 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Wagon Boxes, Collins' Axes, Copperas, Bagging Twine, Wrapping Paper, Linseed Oil, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Madeira Wine, &c. &c.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

August 31, 1842. 17-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of James Garner of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

August 29, 1842. 17-3w

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 20th day of October, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24.

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
16 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low for* Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or Shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Ripon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

March 1, 1842. E. J. HALE.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, to be decreed and declared Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Wednesday the 14th September next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer.
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

YANCY COUNTY.
Samuel Honeycutt, Farmer.
Louis Arrington, Farmer.
John P. Sams, Farmer.
Abner Jervis, Farmer.
John Burgess, Farmer.
James L. Harris, Farmer.
Thomas Burleson, Farmer.
William Hensley, Farmer.
Warren Sams, Farmer.
Marcus L. Pendland, Farmer.
Jacob Honeycutt, Farmer.
Moses J. Honeycutt, Farmer.
Edward D. Elliott, Farmer.
William D. Edge, Farmer.
William B. Roberts, Farmer.
John G. Phillips, Farmer.
Abner Holcombe, Farmer.
Wilson McMahan, Farmer.
Gray Briggs, Farmer.
Jeremiah Redmond, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer.
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
Berry H. Hensley, Farmer.
James Arrington, Farmer.
Reuben Keith, Farmer.
Ephraim Elder, Jr., Farmer.
James Runyon, Farmer.
Matthias Cole, Wheel-wright.
James Bradley, Farmer.
Wiley Holcombe, Farmer.
Matthew Lewis, Farmer.
Ransom P. Merrill, Farmer.
Isaac B. Sawyer, Merchant.
John Reynolds, Carriage Maker.
Hosea Lindsay, Tinner.
Thomas O. Lambert, Farmer.
Jacob Country, Farmer.
William Arrington, Farmer.
Calvin W. L. Edney, Inn Keeper.
George Robeson, Farmer.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Philip P. Hershaw, Farmer.
G. W. Grady.
John Bates, Carpenter.
William Berry, Saddler.
Benjamin S. Brittain, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Jesse F. Muse, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
Isaac Jones, Farmer.
Jethro Denson, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Binkley Phillips, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Josiah Tyson, Farmer.
James Riddle, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter.
Deniel Muse, Farmer.
Amos Bridges, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. King-bury, Carpenter.

CLEAVELAND COUNTY.
Adam Whisnant, Merchant.
Moore Martin, Farmer.
Joseph Green, Farmer.
Richard McIntyre, Farmer.
William Bailey, Farmer.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
Albert G. McIntyre, Farmer.
Lindsay F. Melton, Farmer.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel C. Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
Charles Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George W. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith.
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

HENDERSON COUNTY.
Henry E. Lane, Farmer.
Leonard Cagle, Blacksmith.
Humphrey Pasey, Farmer.
Gurdon Anderson, Farmer.
William Rees, Blacksmith.

BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner.
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Andrew L. King, Miner.
Philip Chandler, Tinner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
John H. Greenlee, Planter.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Erwin.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.
Jeremiah Rogers, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer.
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
Joel F. Motley, Farmer.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, August 23, 1842. 16-3w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily
Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 81f

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Belmont (beyond Haymount.) The House is new, handsomely situated, constructed in good style, and of the best materials; has all the necessary out-houses, to make it among the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. For further particulars, apply at the Auction Store, to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 9, 1842. 14-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William S. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, July 25, 1842. 12-10w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by
Surgery, by } J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by } E. Geddings, M. D.
Physiology, by
Materia Medica, by } S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Obstetrics, by } James Moultrie, M. D.
Chemistry, by } Henry R. Frost, M. D.
T. G. Prioleau, M. D.
C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized and will be under the charge of Prof. Holbrook, assisted by Drs. Desaussure, Chazal, Sinkler, Gaillard, and Ravenel, and will be opened on the 15th of October.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 3, 1842. 14-8w

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copiava, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Printer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

July 30, 1842. 13-10w

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the Stete Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 41tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. B. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in single Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given to excess in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the liver, and restore to it its natural vigour of the constitution, and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on many occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and in bad cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and instance has occurred of their failure.

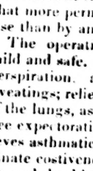
Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever taken. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have found among our children with unfailing success.—*Ledger.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 48tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Badlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and this without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by a miracle the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more surely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly relieve the patient than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or coffee. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is evident that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a more free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application. The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office